REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,624.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,122 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on, THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Negapatam	6
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy	30	,, Visagapatam	11
August 1873.		,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Colombo	2	,, False Point	13
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BRAHEIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Koweit	21	,, Bushire	6
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug.		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MERVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BEVIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorum.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	0 8	1 0	1 6	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 0

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorum, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,809 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

To LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 25th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 2 years of age, FREE; above 2 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Zoglaud, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden £23	£15	44	Including Wine
Suez 36	22	6	
Port Said 38	24	9	
Alexandria 39	25	9-10	
Messina 50	34	14	
Naples 50	34	14	
Leghorn 50	34	14	
Genoa 50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) 52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,903 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain GEORGE HYDE, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 Bales Black Water-proof Sheeting.
3 ,, Water Twist, No. 30.
On account and at the risk of Suruffally Moosabhoy—
3 Cases Stationery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, 5 landed ex Elgin.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sub mit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstore from Moir and Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, piccalilli, gerkins, French beans, Wiltshire bacon, fresh salmon, Findon haddocks, kippered herrings and mackerel, fresh Lingi marmalade, assorted soup, Oxford, Cambridge, Savoury and Bologna sausages, Aberdeen, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

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,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug.		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

PENDING the arrival of a shipment of this celebrated remedy, the Undersigned have prepared with great care an artificial water, corresponding exactly with the accurate analysis published by the late Baron Liebig; and they now offer it with perfect confidence as identical with the produce of the spring.

Friedrichshall Water is now prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and is especially adapted for such complaints in this country.

Per Dozen Rs. 7. Per Bottle 10 Annas.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.
LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS,
(Next to Sassoon's Buildings,)

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURE for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Castops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kinds, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to 3 inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 43 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-day, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Chintz, Cretonnes, Silks, Damasks from Lyons, China Velvet, Brocaded Damask, Silk Reps, for State Carriage, stamped Morocco Leather, &c. &c.

Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes a minutes to have 3 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per yard

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—During a short absence of MR. CHR. DE GUIGNE, MR. HENRI VINAY will SIGN alone for the BANK as ACTING MANAGER.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
HENRI VINAY,
CHR. DE GUIGNE, } Acting Managers.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

SALE OF BOILERS.—On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., TWO second-hand BOILERS, 32 feet long, 7 feet diameter, of Iron Shell, and two Steel Flues in each, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, at Tardeo, where they can be inspected at any time previous to the day of Sale.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents,
Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public that the 1,891 cases of MARTELL'S BRANDY advertised in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, and which are to be sold by Auction THIS DAY, through Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co., are not in any way connected with Messrs. J. and F. MARTELL'S BRAND, the old established Firm of Cognac for whom we are Sole Agents.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9, Hummum Street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of Mr. James Macalister, proceeded to Europe.
2. To consider the Resolution of Government passed in February last on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, 16th July 1873.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of JOSI NARONJEE DHARAMSI, late of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, deceased.

DEWKAVAHOO, widow of the late DAYAL DHARAMSI ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by DEWKAVAHOO, widow of the late DAYAL DHARAMSI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, for the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the late NARANJEE DHARAMSI, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, being granted to her as the Executrix therein appointed according to the tenor of the said Will. All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 15th July 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1873.
2. To elect Directors in the place of R. A. Dallas, Esquire, LL.D., and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, MEADOW STREET.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. DALLAS, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
GEORGE F. HENRY, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. PAYNE, Esq (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873, the New Assurances effected during the past year were for £251,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,550.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 21 to 52 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Per doz. Cash—Rs. 11; Credit—Rs. 12-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine;
Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14-8; Credit—Rs. 16.
Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 8; Credit—Rs. 9.

CLARET:
Saint Julien;
An excellent Dinner Wine;
Quarts Per dozen. Cash—Rs. 20; Credit—Rs. 22-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine;
Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 25; Credit—Rs. 28.
Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 30; Credit—Rs. 34.
Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 16; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

CONTINUE TO ENLARGE AND VARY THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINE CHESTS.

In one of their Show Cases a collection of Chests, including the "District Medicine Chest," is exhibited ready filled, to assist purchasers in their selection; and, in case of special instructions for filling, any Chest can be furnished and sent out in a few hours.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
AND
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ,

The most efficient Bitter Tonics known to the Physician are now in extensive use, and their manufacture is the object of special care. As a means of maintaining health and muscular vigour during the hot weather they are unequalled.

THE TOILET LUXURIES
RECENTLY INTRODUCED, VIZ.,
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
AND
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

Having now become necessaries of life, their manufacture is established on a large scale. They are found to assist greatly in ameliorating the general discomfort of tropical life. (Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.)

SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertising, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of the following, and are sold in quantities of not less than One Doz. Quarts or Two Doz. Pints :—

CLARETS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
MOUTON	32 0	17 0
RAUZAN	25 0	13 8
PALMER	22 0	11 8
LAROSE	19 0	11 0
St. JULIEN	17 0	10 0

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
MEDOC (Red Cap)	15 0	9 0
MEDOC (White Cap)	13 0	...
PETIT MEDOC	11 8	7 8
HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
BARSAC	17 0	9 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (Red)	32 0	17 0
NUITS (Red)	26 0	...
CHABLIS (White)	26 0	14 0
MACON (Red)	21 0	...
VOLNAY (Red)	21 0	11 8
CHABLIS (Light)	17 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS (Finest Dry)	86 0	...
FINEST DRY SPARKLING	41 0	21 8
Do. HAMPER, containing 24 Half Pints, Rs. 27.	...	...
GRAND VIN (Fleur De Sillery)	45 0	24 8
FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 8
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	31 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING MOSELLE	33 0	20 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING MOSELLE	34 0	18 8
MOSELLE, STILL, BRAUNEBERGER	27 0	14 8
HOCK, STILL, MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
,, ,, HOCHHEIMER	24 0	13 8
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK	38 0	23 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING HOCK	34 0	18 8
HOCK, STILL, JOHANNISBERGER	41 0	22 0
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	27 0	15 0
,, ,, STEIN WEIN	27 0	...

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, A 1 (Gold Seal)	34 0	...
AMOROSO	26 0	...
GREEN and BROWN SEAL	23 0	...
PINK SEAL (Vino de Pasto)	20 0	...
MARSALA, VIRGIN (Pal-)	16 8	...
AMONTILLADO (Black Seal)	34 0	...
BLUE SEAL	21 0	...
YELLOW SEAL	20 0	...
WHITE SEAL	17 0	...
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA	36 0	...

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26 per Dozen Quarts.

PORTS.

A 1, OLD CRUSTED (Black Seal)	34 0	...
A QUALITY, GOLD CAP, an invalid's Wine	28 0	15 0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine mature	21 0	13 0
RED SEAL, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, BLACK CAP, very old	45 42 38 & 33	
,, YELLOW CAP	28	
,, WHITE CAP	25	
,, BLUE CAP	20	
RUM, JAMAICA	26 &	23 8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM	...	21 0
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY	25 &	22 0
GENEVA	...	19 0

LIQUEURS.

ASSORTED, in one dozen Pint case only	26 0	
CURACOA, Orange and White	38 0 ... 20 0	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	38 0 ... 20 0	
CHERRY BRANDY	28 0 ...	15 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0 ...	...
KILL THE CROW (Bitter)	27 0 ...	...

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks containing 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 21 0 per Cask

GUINESS' STOUT.

In Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks of 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 22 8 per Cask

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for CASH. Unexceptional Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders buying largely.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,
"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
BY MAJOR W. A. BAKER, R.E.
Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH." "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gum, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, renayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS

OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	16 0				
Overland do	27 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Sheets, per pair	3 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 15TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London is nominally the same.

Government Securities are firm at higher prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 2/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... [...111¼ to111¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...106¼d.
Four per cent. ... ...104½ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...105½
15 years' Debenture Loans 104½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872.... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

NOTHING doing. The William Woodbury, the only ship loading for Liverpool, is booking hides, skins, wool, rags, goat-hair and other miscellaneous measurement cargo at £2-2-6, but cotton is only shipping in retail lots. Australian Lloyd's steamer Aretusa accepted £2-0-0 and filled up for Liverpool.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2-5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 8s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 8s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. } £2 8s. od. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Bank of Bombay shares closed firm Port Canning shares dull and declining. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	790
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,130
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
40,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	100	315-3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	335 xd
.....	£20	19-7/8	do.	Do. New 4% Shs 5th & 6th	126
.....	£20	19-1/2	do.	Ditto 5th P.P.....	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	19-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

3,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,540
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	30p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,680
300	2,000*	all		Bhowunggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,150
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
3,000	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,715
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jevraj Ballo Mills	1,190
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,265
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,215
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,265
870	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,375
500	1,000	all	...	Soondurdas Spinning.....	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
200	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,270
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,300
500	1,850	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,100
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
800	1,000	all	200 p.c	Franct Press Co	710
200	5,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	725
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,075
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	¼p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12½ ps.	Mechanics F'd'g's Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices, though nominally unaltered, are in some instances slightly lower. The majority of importers are, however, still unwilling to effect sales at the lower prices offered by dealers, and consequently there is very little passing from first hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

600 pairs	Grey Dhoties	44 in. 9 yds.	at Rs. 1	8 0
600 ,,	,,	44 in. 80 yds.	at ,, 1	11 0
450 ,,	,,	44 in. 10 yds.	at ,, 1	12 0
1,500 ,,	,, Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	at ,, 2	2 3
400 ,,	Printed Gowns	36 in. 20 yds.	at ,, 3	9 0
400 ,,	,,	36 in. 20 yds.	at ,, 3	10 0
1,000 ,,	T. Cloths	30 in. 24 yds. 6½	at ,, 3	9 6

COTTON.

There has been no change whatever in the state of the market, and prices remain barely maintained. The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	Bhowmagger	at Rs. 190
25 ,,	Veguagunam	at ,, 178
25 ,,	Julgaum	at ,, 185 to 190
25 ,,	Broach M.G. (W.S.)	at ,, 198½
50 ,,	Wadwan	at ,, 184 to 186

YARNS.

The market for most counts of Grey continues very dull, and there is very little disposition on the part of dealers to operate at current rates. The demand, however, for Coloured and Turkey Red remains active, and prices rule in favour of sellers.

METALS.

No change in any respect.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·9 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.

July.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M. and also on following day, and at 6 A.M. on the 3rd.	Minimum temperature of air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls	In.
7	29·625	82·2	78·8	77·6	·884	7·8	80·5	79·0	WSW.	593	0·52
8	·544	79·0	77·1	76·4	·921	8·0	81·6	77·2	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.	646	1·21
9	·536	81·6	78·5	77·4	·872	8·0	82·9	80·0	WSW, SW.	637	0·33
10	·637	81·2	78·1	77·0	·872	8·0	82·1	79·2	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.	563	0·24
11	·549	80·6	78·1	77·2	·896	8·0	82·2	76·8	WSW, SW, WSW.	650	0·21
12	·629	81·2	78·5	77·6	·875	8·0	83·4	79·3	WSW, SW.	564	0·02
13	·522	81·0	77·9	76·8	·872	7·6	82·2	79·1	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.	670	0·14

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 2·67
Registered between 1st January and 6th July ..... 30·00
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 13th July ... 33·17

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Bangalore (s)	Burne	Sydney, June 15.
	City Camp	Cren	Shield.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Elcano	Brown	Liverpool.
	Benedetto	Cialc	Calcutta.

The ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Liverpool, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The brig Leticia, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 2 cases medicine, Bhica Cullian ; 6 cases butter, Goolamally Surufally ; 150 casks beer, Cutler Palmer & Co ; 12 cases oilmanstores, A'dridge Salmon & Co ; 1 case watch glasses, Hasson Dada ; 8 cases claret, T. B. Kirkham ; 16 casks fuse, A. C. Hybutbhoy ; 125 kegs iron nails, Fazellally Moosabhoy ; 80 kegs paint, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co ; 3 cases empty cartridges, Manoodally Lookmanjee ; 11 cases patent shot bird, Mahomedally Noorbhoy. John Adamson (s), 2 crates buckets, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co. Janet Court, 15 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 95 bales cotton, Toolaidass Gordhumdass ; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Aretusa (s), 190 bales cotton, Ghirdhurdass Futtaychund ; 115 bundles horns, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co ; 30 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee.
Virago (s), 68 bales cotton, Cullianjee Mudonjee ; 4 cases wax, Framjee Sorabjee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 5,000 bundles coir yarn, Mugonbhoy Wootumram ; 90 bales wool, Hurjeewan Yursonjee ; 40 bales wool, Yussonjee Dewchund ; 1 bale cotton, Vencchund Jootadass ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee ; 150 cwts horns, Goculdass Samjee.
Khedive (s), 1 bale wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen & Co ; 35 bales wool, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 44 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 20 bales wool, Fukeer Mahomed ; 40 bales wool, Ramdass Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 350 bags linseed, Soondersas Mooljee ; 10 bales skins, and 1 bale hides, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 20 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 1,470 bales cotton, 17 bales skins, and 5 bales hemp, A. Tait ; 40 cwts horns, Dawood Hasun.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 1 bundle hides, Kunkler Preiswerk & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 9 packages silk, Mahomed Hady Cazraney.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, Khotsey Shamjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 14.

Gunning, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Ootacamund.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr John McHatton, Asst Surveyor, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st inst.

Mr M H Trower, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th May 1873.

Mr S P V Luke, an Asst Supt of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd June 1873.

Mr P Kinsman, an Asst Supt of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th June 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Lieut F C Day, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 2nd June 1873.

Lieut A G Clayton, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Puchmurree Division.

SPECIAL BRANCH.

Leave of Absence. Three months' special leave, to study the native languages, is granted under the Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para 28, to Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, Chukrata Road Division. To commence from the date of his being allowed to avail himself of it by the Supg Engr of the 7th Circle.

4th Circle.

Maj E T Thackeray, R E, V C, Ex Engr Amballa Division, Military Works, returned from the fifty-two days' privilege leave granted to him by the Inspector General, Military Works, and resumed charge of the Division from W H Johnson, Esq, Asst Engr, on the 2nd inst.

7th Circle.

Mr G W Dodsworth, C E, Ex Engr, Rauecckhet Road Division, Special Military Works, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 20th inst, of the privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, granted to him in F W Dept, Special Branch, Military Works, Notification No 567, dated 21st June 1873.

Three months' special leave of absence, to study the native languages, is granted to Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, Chukrata Road Division, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 358, dated 21st May 1873, Lt A Hildebrand, R E, is posted to the 2nd Chukrata Division, which he joined on the 7th June 1873.

8th Circle.

Lieut W G Nicholson, R E Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1873.

Mr J W Rolfe, Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, on probation, attached to the Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, is dismissed.

Mr M Rayne, Supdg Engr, Mooltan District, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the 15th inst.

Mr R Heenan, Supt of Works, Sutlej Bridge, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, Mooltan District, during the absence on leave of Mr M Rayne, making over charge of his office to Mr C Rayne, Ex Engr.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to Government of India Notification No 404, dated 13th June 1873, transferring Mr R J Ives, Sub-Engr, 1st Grade, to British Burmah, this subordinate left the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the afternoon of the 30th June 1873.

Mr R T Mallet, Supt of Works, Ravee Section, is allowed two months' privilege leave with effect from 5th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr T J Spring, Asst Engr 2nd grade, Bhralla Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from 15th Sept next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival.	Arrival. Packet.
United Kingdom	July 18	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*16th July 1873.	*10th Sept. 1873.	*7th Nov. 1873.
19th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
23rd ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,
26th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,
*30th ,, ,,	*26th ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,
2nd Aug. 1873.	29th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	3rd Oct. 1873.	28th ,, ,,
9th ,, ,,	6th ,, ,,	1st Dec. 1873.
*13th ,, ,,	*10th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,
16th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,
20th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
23rd ,, ,,	20th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
*27th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,
30th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
3rd Sept. 1873.	31st ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	3rd Nov. 1873.	29th ,, ,,

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an asterisk, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JOLLEY—July 14th, at Middle Colaba, Olive Constance, the infant daughter of Mr. David Jolley, Harbour Master, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.
MACLARAN—July 13th, at Tanna, Francis Hugh, the beloved son of F. B. Maclaran, Esq., aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—July 9th, at Etah, the wife of J. C. Ellis, Esq., of a son.
GOAD—July 7th, at Moradabad, the wife of Horace Boileau Goad, of a son.
MACKENZIE—July 8th, at Landour, the wife of Captain H. L. Mackenzie, R. A., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will hold its first sitting this season at Poona on this day week ; but the business to be brought before the Council will have little interest for the general public. The three bills which have been published, and which we presume will each be brought forward on Wednesday next, are respectively entitled, "A Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary village officers," "A Bill to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872," and "A Bill to legalise certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under Act IX. of 1863."

To most people, the title of the second measure will appear the most attractive, but it is simply a bill for the purpose of legalising the arrangements for the first election, as it was found impracticable, owing to the period at which the Bombay Municipal Act came into operation, to adhere strictly to the precise terms of the Act in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Government by the 306th section.

As to the Bill relating to hereditary village officers, a committee, consisting of two Revenue Commissioners and other experienced Revenue officers, assembled at Poona in 1870 to consider the advisability of legislation with regard to the future relation towards the state of such officers, now that the operations of the Revenue Survey and Settlement have rendered their services more or less unnecessary. This committee submitted to Government a draft of an Act for the purpose of placing matters on a more definite and satisfactory footing, and it is on that draft that the Bill now published is based. It provides different methods of proceeding with regard to those superior officers, such as patels or village head-men and coolkurnies or accountants, whose rights in their wuttuns or hereditary official emoluments, service, and dignities, were regulated by Act XI. of 1843, and the inferior classes of village servants, such as watchmen, &c., whose services had by the usage of the country come to be rendered hereditarily, but which had never been regulated by any written law. As regards the superior officers, the right of service, although not attended with any great pecuniary profit, is highly prized on account of the social dignity it confers, and succession to it is sought by resort to most unscrupulous means, and this evil it is sought by this Bill to remedy by legalising the preparation of an authentic register of all village wuttuns, by which it shall be determined once for all in which of them the practice of service by rotation shall be recognised, and what and in whom vested shall be the order of such rotation where it is admitted. As to the inferior classes of village servants, the Bill will provide means by which they shall be enabled to recover their customary emoluments without recourse to the expensive and tedious processes of the civil courts, and this it is proposed to do by means of a jury of arbitration or punchayet. It is also proposed to exempt from liability to question in the civil courts any decisions passed by competent authority in matters coming under the provisions of the Act in which the public interests are concerned, such as the regulation of the method of succession, rotation of service, official emoluments, &c., leaving the jurisdiction of those courts in such matters as relate to the rights of private parties *inter se* intact. "This appeared both reasonable and indispensable," the Hon. Mr. Rogers says in the Objects and Reasons, "inasmuch as the officers of the "State are the most competent to judge what "manner and kind of service are required for "its purposes, and one of the main objects of "the proposed legislation, viz., to settle matters, "would be frustrated if finality were not given "to the decisions to be passed under it."

The object of the third Bill is the legalization of payments and advances which have been from time to time made from the Cotton Frauds Fund for objects connected with the introduction of new sorts of seed and the general improvement of the cultivation of cotton, but regarding which doubts have arisen as to whether they came within the letter of Bombay Act IX. of 1863.

It cannot be denied that His Grace the Secretary of State for India, in his place in the House of Lords, had the better of the argument in the matter of Indian appeals which was laid before the House by Lord Stanley of Alderley ; and also that the subject was dealt with at the time in an incomplete and unsatisfactory manner. Lord Stanley, it is true, stated a grievance, amounting to a disqualification to the proper administration of justice to the native Princes of India, and proposed a remedy, but of a description that overreached his purpose, and he went very near losing his case altogether by that proposal. His complaint was this. The present relations between the Princes of India and the State preclude the former being brought before Her Majesty's Courts of Law ; therefore questions pending between the two are investigated by the officers and subordinates of one of them, and decided upon by the Secretary of State for India, who is really one of the interested parties, and from the consequences of whose decision there remains only one resource, namely, a representation to Parliament, if the Prince who thinks himself aggrieved can get any Member to take up the case. But Lord Stanley observed that he did not think that Parliament was a fitting tribunal to consider such matters, and he added, with engaging candour, that Parliament, moreover, could not afford the time for such a trifling matter as an Indian subject. Besides those objections, he cited another—that "insinuations had been made and had been "repeated in public prints which now made it "very difficult for any Member of Parliament to "take up any case, however much he may be con-"vinced of its justice." This was an unfortunate remark, and one that was equally unworthy of the honorable Member who uttered it, as it was of all his honourable colleagues. The conviction that justice had failed in a case, would, to our minds, be sufficient in itself to arm any Englishman in his endeavor to right the wrong, against all the conspiracies that malice or slander ever invented to restrain him, let alone the unmeaning flippancies of Club talk, which may be repeated in the newspapers. The liberty to appeal to Parliament, however, remains with the native Princes, but the vast majority of the self-styled sufferers shrink from invoking the aid of this great tribunal ; the expense of the operation is obviously very great, and the sickening of delay even greater ; so much so, that those who are in India not unfrequently feel that even a speedy wrong would be acceptable in place of justice tardily given. In effect therefore those points of difficulty which may arise between the Government of India, and the native Princes of India, are often resolved in the manner in which Lord Stanley stated it : "It would be "easy to bring forward many cases in which it "would have been advantageous to the Imperial "Government, whose principal object and in-"terest was to establish its reputation for justice, "and have allowed an appeal instead of simply "confirming an act, often without further infor-"mation than that furnished by the person whose "act had given cause for complaint." And the speaker proceeded to give a case in which he convicted the self-sufficient Under-Secretary of State for India of not knowing the difference between a Pindaree and a Mussulman, and between a Pathan and an Afreedee. We do not, in passing, suspect that most of our readers in India are themselves intimate with the precise nature of the differences, but the ignorance displayed by Mr. Grant Duff was inexcusable in a man in his position, and unpardonable when it was exhibited in a case under judgment like that of the Nawab of Tonk, of which three eminent lawyers spoke as one which had not received proper consideration at the hands of the State. That was Lord Stanley's case, and his remedy was the establishment of "*some independent tribunal to decide between the "Princes of India and the local officials.*" We italicise the proposal because it is at once the strong and weak point of the speech. Strong to the speaker inasmuch as it was the base which sustained the weight of his reasoning, and weak to us because we detect the feebleness natural to a garbled statement. The "local officers" referred to must be either the Resident at the Court of the native Prince, or the Political Agent of the Governor-General ; one or the other. There may be, it were probably nearer the mark to say that there are, abuses which occur in the transactions between the parties ; even the Duke of Argyll admitted, with unwonted frankness, that the ultimate authority ought to get more unprejudiced evidence of disputes between a native State, and, say, the Resident at its Court, than that supplied in the report of the said Resident himself. But the extreme disingenuousness of the statement of Lord Stanley, appears at once on reflection that there does exist, at the present moment, in the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a tribunal at once competent, sagacious, conscientious, and fully removed from all local prejudices, and personal interests, so as to satisfy the most exacting of purists. In it there is the very thing that Lord Stanley said that there was not, and to get which he made a cry. Fulfilling all the conditions of an impartial, and upright arbiter, according to the evidence, the Government of India offers to the aggrieved an essentially "independent tribunal," and we think that Lord Stanley should have admitted this, and have applied himself to securing a reformation in the manner of supplying to the Governor General and his Council the requisite evidence as to the nature of the dispute. His Grace of Argyll himself overlooked this aspect of the case, and contented himself with tripping Lord Stanley on the question of appeal from nowhere :—"But there was no "Court of First Instance entitled to deal with "political questions arising between the Govern-"ment of India, and the Native Princes ; and of "course there can be no appeal where there was "no Court of First Instance." It seems as if the Duke was laughing at his noble friend, and that the incident put him in excellent humour, for immediately after giving three examples showing how inapplicable, in political affairs, a Court of First Instance, with political powers, would be to intervene between the Government of India and the native Princes, the Duke suggested a valuable amendment. It was, that when a native Prince happens to be accused of any crime, "the evidence of the charge be taken by "a strong Commission containing perhaps a judi-"cial element," and that this procedure should replace the existing plan of taking the report of only one political officer attached to the Court. The suggestion does not give us much on the whole, but it includes an important principle, and should it be put in practice some day, may fairly lead to other desirable amendments in the existing procedure. Reforms of this character are never violent ; they are evolved out of the course of events, and in due process of time. Indifferently well, therefore, as Lord Stanley acquitted himself in sustaining his position, the Princes of India owe him thanks in having advanced something towards the improvement of the administration of the Political Department in India.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE completeness of the knowledge of current events in Central Asia obtained by the Pathanpore correspondent of the Allahabad journal, cannot but excite wonder and admiration. We reprint to-day one of his letters, every paragraph of which contains important information. The part of the letter referring to the political relations of the Ameer of Afghanistan and his son, Yakoob Khan, is interesting, but we would particularly direct attention to the paragraphs relating to Yarkand affairs. The most astonishing statements contained in this part of the letter are that the Atalik Ghazee, having concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with Russia, has no desire for a similar one with the British Government ; and that Syed Yakoob Khan, the Atalik Ghazee's nephew, who brought polite letters to the British Government, and who is now on his way back to India from Constantinople, had no authority to invite any mission to Kashgaria. The writer says that Syed

two before the Senior Magistrate, and the third before Mr. Cooper—with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A WARNING TO BUTCHERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Mistary Condajee, a mutton butcher, was charged at the instance of Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with exposing for sale meat unfit for human food, contrary to section 244 of Act 3 of 1872. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 75.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,253. Of these, 722 were new admissions, consisting of 381 Hindus, 188 Mussulmans, 122 Parsees, 16 Christians, and 15 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 75·09. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

APPEALS DECIDED AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—We learn from a Gujerat paper, that on the 1st inst. a regular appeal was decided by the High Court. This was one of the nine appeals that were preferred to the High Court by certain inhabitants of Bulsar through their vakeel, Mr. Nagindas Tooleydas, against Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, from the decision of Mr. Newnham, the late District Judge. The nine suits were originally brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery from the Collector of certain sums of money that were illegally levied as assessment by him on certain building sites in the town of Bulsar, in all of which the plaintiffs' claim was thrown out. The High Court, however, reversed the decrees of Mr. Newnham in all of them, laying down the important principle that in cases like those where the subjects were in the enjoyment of the building sites without paying an assessment for hundred of years, the burden of proving that such sites were liable to assessment lay upon the Collector in the first instance. The High Court also held that clause 2, section 2, of Regulation 17 of 1827 did not apply to city lands.

On Sunday evening last the corpse of an old man was being borne past our office to, we believe, the Sassoon Hospital. The deceased, it would appear, was murdered near one of the villages on the road to Mahableshwur. The murderer or murderers will doubtless be soon apprehended and brought to justice by our police.—*Poona Observer.*

THE heavy rain on last Saturday night, it would appear, caused large boulders and earthen works to give way at the mouth of the Tunnel No. 4, near the reversing station, blocking up the lines in both directions, in consequence of which the mails and luggage had to be taken out of both trains and carried across to trains on the other side of the blocked-up ways. The mails arrived here on Sunday evening two hours after time. Workmen are rapidly clearing the line, and thus traffic will be resumed in a couple of days.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE COUNTRY SHIP ST. BERNARD, Captain Taylor, from Rangoon to Bombay, has put into Akyab with loss of rudder, having experienced tempestuous weather.

THE SHIP CITY CAMP, 1,029 tons, Captain F. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields with a cargo of 1,488 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,194 tons, Captain William Widdicombe, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,995 bales cotton, 15 bales wool, 500 cwts. linseed, 177½ cwts. galls, 300 cwts. coir yarn, and sundries.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

EIGHTH DAY.

YESTERDAY forenoon Mr. Anstey continued his speech for the defence. And how he abused the witnesses for the Crown! Virtue seemed only left with the jury and the prisoners. Mr. Souter was chief among the abused; by a periphrasis Mr. Anstey described him as the teller of falsehoods; with no periphrasis whatever he said that Mr. Souter had been guilty of contemptible finessing and was unfit for his duties as Commissioner of Police. He insinuated in the broadest of ways that Mr. Souter knew everything which he had said in the witness-box he could not remember; he said that Mr. Souter was a vain, imperious, wrong-doing man; and described him as a person who was doing all he could to deprive the British Government of assistance from the Parsees in the event of the Russians or their *avant coureurs*, the Afghans, descending from the mountains and spreading desolation through the provinces of India. Mr. Anstey did not confine his invectives to the unfortunate Commissioner; he repeatedly "knocked down, killed, and then murdered" the testimony given by Messrs. Brown, McDermott, Duffy, and the "eternal jemadar." Such an abusive forenoon as yesterday's has seldom occurred in the High Court; judge, jury, counsel, prisoners, and public audience must have had their ears made to tingle ere tiffin-time with Mr. Anstey's wonderfully-sustained ding-dong of phillippics. We may say that the great barrister frequently referred to the extraordinary intelligence of the jury. The following counsel—Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Mr. Anstey resumed his speech; Gentlemen,—Last evening I had made remarks upon the aggravation of the outrage committed upon my clients. I do not waive a single point. I wish to submit everything to the jury, and I say that the matter of aggravation is important, not only as showing what the animus of those men, from Mr. Souter down to the meanest sepoy, was against the Parsees, but also because, according to our law, a policeman or officer of justice, nay a magistrate or a judge, by any illegal or malicious act done in the execution of his duties, is guilty not only of the aggravation but of what we call the trespass *ab initio*. For instance, you have a perfect right to distrain upon your tenant, and you have a right to send in a bailiff, but if the bailiff beats the man upon whom he is distraining, then the man beaten may recover not only damages, but also the goods he may have been dispossessed of. If the police smoke pipes, they may put that fact into them, and if they commit the same outrage again it will be the worse for them. Mr. Souter says he acted upon his own responsibility. Gentlemen, Mr. Souter is a vain, imperious, weak man, whose pride was hurt because these Parsees in their sacred building would not obey his orders. As to Mr. Brown, he is a man who has acquired no information at all except what he has acquired in the ranks of the police of which he is a very bad specimen. He is an unscrupulous man—one of those witnesses who think they do not commit perjury if they swear "they don't remember." I am not aware—and I really take shame to myself for my ignorance—what form of oath we employ here, but I am afraid it is the very bad modern form, "You shall answer all questions put to you." But if it is the good old constitutional oath by which the witness swears to tell the truth, the "whole truth, and nothing but the truth," then Mr. Brown, Mr. McDermott, and for that matter Mr. Souter, when they swore they did not remember that which they must have known, are just as guilty of perjury as if they had distinctly sworn the thing that is not, because it is not "the whole truth." And so, gentlemen, you heard that lad McDermott, of whom the army has had a better bargain in getting rid of him than the Government in acquiring him, with a shamelessness which he could only have acquired since he entered the police force, disown and deny in re-examination nearly everything which he had said to me in his cross-examination the day before about the outrage which he committed upon my learned friend Mr. Pherozshah's client, to whom he was obliged to make a humble apology. He said what he liked in re-examination simply because he had been told that he would not be again cross-examined. The jemadar has given false evidence. These are the men into whose hands Mr. Souter, nominally the superior but really the servant of them all, surrendered the charge of seventy-five respectable men—respectable men, I say. I know that the police constables think that a man cannot be respectable and poor—but I repeat "these respectable men," whether they were rich or poor. With the police the rich alone are respectable, and the poor are not. I do not entertain that opinion, and I return to what I was saying before this parenthesis commenced, that it was into the hands of such men that these respectable people were delivered on the 4th April—given up so absolutely at their disposal that everyone of them was handcuffed, according to the native witnesses, "and so, far as the handcuffs would extend," according to Mr. Souter. Now, gentlemen it is material to observe that the community to which these Parsees belong, not only deserves my feeble testimony, but has already deserved and received the praise of Government. I am quoting from the official preface of a resolution of the Government of this Presidency of the 29th October 1863 upon the New Parsee Succession and Marriages Act. This is how Sir Henry Anderson, the Chief Secretary to Government, was instructed to describe the Parsees—"He feels it his duty to add that Her Majesty possesses no subjects'—not even rich subjects—" who for loyalty, intelligence, capacity for public duties, liberality, sympathy with suffering, and honest admiration of British justice have a better claim to a full and int lligent consideration of their needs than the Parsee community of Bombay and the mofussil." I have told you already of the case of the constable who put handcuffs upon some drunk and disorderly men who had ceased to be disorderly, and who was killed by their friends. I also told you of Mr Justice Shea's extemporary opinion in that case in consequence of the constable's blunder in using the handcuffs. In the case before you there was no disorder. Mr. Souter has told us there was no resistance. One man, he says, looked at him, and I asked him if a man would be convicted for his physiognomy and found guilty of a look, and he said "Well, I don't know that." Why, gentlemen, even if the man had cursed and sworn in the face of Souter he would have committed no crime, provided he had not blasphemed the sacred name of "Souter." If he had said, "G —— d —— Souter," it would have been an offence not for the sake of the first word but because of the use of that sacred name "Souter." Although no resistance was made, Mr. Souter said, "Arrest them all," and they were all arrested. Why, supposing that instead of the offence for which these men were arrested, and which is described in the little catechism which Mr. Souter has drawn up for his disciples as a minor offence—that is a riot, a breach of the peace, an assault, and so on—supposing that instead of this, the offence had been what we in England call felony, it does not follow then that he would have been justified in putting them in handcuffs. If Mr. Coorjee Pragjee and Mr. Jacob Jumal had charged these men with a capital felony and the police had put them into handcuffs, not only the police themselves but Mr. Coorjee Pragjee and Mr. Jacob Jumal, Mr. Souter, and (if it were worth suing men of straw) Mr. Brown, upon the acquittal or discharge of these men that were handcuffed, would be liable according to law to pay them heavy damages. The case of Edzell against Francis shows that. (Reads from 4th vol. Jurist, p. 366; also 1st Manning and Granger, p. 252.) The police here will not understand that there is a thing called law to which they are amenable because they are so well protected at head quarters. It is not often that a jury which can comprehend a legal argument of this kind is empannelled, and I shall lay the facts and the law before you now, as I do not know, if this case should come before the High Court again, whether it will not occur once more, as in the case of a Hindoo in whose favour some points were reserved, which this year came on before Sir Charles Sargent (who was then acting Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Bayley, that a solemn judgment of the highest tribunal in the Empire, that of the House of Lords, in the case of O'Connel against the Queen, will be again subjected to such a criticism on the part of a judge as this, that it was a decision by factious peers by which he, Mr. Justice Bailey, declined to be bound, while he preferred to be guided by a judgment by the notorious Mr. Justice Crampton. For these reasons I feel a doubt, a hesitation, as to whether there will be any utility in my addressing any jury but you, and as this shall probably be the last occasion on which I shall make the experiment, I have been thus diffuse in stating my constitutional points to you. I shall cite another opinion as to the authority of constables. (Cites the case of Baynes against Brewster, 11th vol. Law Journal; also reported in second vol. Queen's Bench Reports, p. 375.) The circumstances here are left to the consideration of the jury; I thank God for that. The case which I have cited is the strongest evidence that the Bombay constables, particularly Mr. Souter, acted not only with criminal neglect of their respective duties, but out of personal feelings. Whether amongst these personal feelings there were any which do not appear distinctly on the surface, but which are personal feelings of the worst kind—I mean spite, malevolence, contempt of foreign religions and a foreign race—it is not for me to say. I forgot to tell you yesterday, when speaking of the doctrine of the independence of juries in criminal cases, that this position does not depend upon the authority of Lord Erskine nor on the authority of the courts here, but upon the authority of our Legislature itself. I believe that it has been said that at present there is no evidence that Manockjee Dorabjee, the first prisoner, was lessee of the land. But that is not required at all; it is not even required that he should have been occupier of the land. It is in evidence that he had an interest in the trees on the ground, and that the soil was reputed to belong to his lessors the Parsee Punchayet. Supposing him to have had nothing more than a right to draw the toddy and take the fruit and enjoy the other vestures of the land, that is a sufficient interest to justify him in abating a house being built upon the land which he conceives would be to the prejudice of his easement. You will remember that the chawl was built for the very purpose of planting the garrison; that the tent was pitched hard by for the accommodation of the captain; and that the garrison's duty was to clear the ground of all Carwees and other persons who claimed to draw toddy on the ground. Indeed, Mr. Duffy himself admits that the unusual number of Purdasees employed to guard the ground was explained by the fact of there being so many toddy trees from which Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal intended to drive away those who had been in the habit of cultivating them. The chawl was therefore a hostile edifice, and the only way to get rid of it was to pull it down. The same observation is applicable to the tent. If there had been anybody in the chawl, it was still justifiable to pull it down supposing that Manockjee Dorabjee was entitled to the land itself, or supposing the Parsee Pachayet were. The only distinction in this case and in that of the other (that of possession of the vestures) is this, that it is right to abate an erection to the prejudice of the easement, but that the owner cannot pull down a house with anybody in it unless he has made a demand upon the intruders and the intruders are aware of his intention to put them out. Upon that point a distinction was so taken in the case of Davis against Williams (16th Queen's Bench, p. 546.) In the present case Manockjee Dorabjee is admitted to be entitled at least to the vestures. The police were informed that the Carwees were occupiers under the Parsee Punchayet, and these were entitled to more than the vestures, being cultivators on the ground. It is admitted by Mr. Souter that the property was claimed by the Punchayet as far back as 1864, and that on the 4th April Manockjee Dorabjee was but the representative of the Punchayet. Mr. Peile, whose zeal on behalf of his client as a private solicitor is perfectly fair, goes to Mr. Souter and says,—"My clients are going to commit forcible entry and trespass at one o'clock to-day and I hope you will send policemen to preserve the peace against those who are in quasi-possession of the land, for we expect that when we have committed the intrusion they will resist." "Certainly," says Mr. Souter. Then on the next day the other side applies to Mr. Souter, saying, "We are going to abate encroachments; we are in possession." "If you do so," says Mr. Souter, "and there is a row, I shall take you into custody." "At least," says Mr. Nusserwanjee, "you will be equal in your proceedings, and you will protect us." "No," says Mr. Souter, "but I will give my own instructions to the police." Now, gentlemen, is there a single act of this, but an attempt, between Mr. Souter on the one side and the pretenders on the other, to acquire by a short process the possession of land to which they were not legally entitled! I say that from first to last the constables, and Mr. Souter as much as any one of them, were wrong-doers in the worst sense of the term! Look at the animus of the man Souter! On horseback he forces his way into the sacred enclosure of the Parsees! On horseback, I say. It appears from the evidence of some of the witnesses that there were two or three other gallant cavaliers called sowars besides Mr. Souter, and not satisfied with this, he does what I shall presently show you was a most improper proceeding—spurs his horse to mount this steep and dangerous ascent to the platform of the suggree—the sacred house where the Parsees perform their purifications! I asked him why he did this. "It was too much trouble for me to get off my horse," he says. That just proves what I say, that the man is vain, imperious, and weak, and he thought that he was at liberty to do exactly as he liked. Now listen to what I read: this will show you how the Parsees reverence their enclosures for the sacred purposes of receiving the dead and praying for the souls of the dead. (Reads from Spiegel's last edition of the Vendidad, eight Fergad.) From this it appears that those who carry corpses become dedicated, as it were, to the services of the funeral. They can go and lay the body upon the Towers of Silence, but they can have no intercourse with any other Parsees, and *e converso*, other Parsees who have not taken part in the removal of the body and are here called pure men are forbidden to come nearer than three steps to where the body lies. I take it that those who carry the dead are pure, so far as the dead are concerned, but are impure for other purposes, among them the communication with mankind, until they are purified. Hence the suggree, which is for purposes of purification Gentlemen, I know the brutal ignorance of what people here call the great Sircar, and every day I believe we are lessening our influence in India in consequence of it. Nevertheless into this sacred place must Mr. Souter ride upon horseback! For aught that appears to us he was actually going to ride into the midst of the worshippers. For this he ought to be made an example of, and if you make an example of him in the present case, I can assure you that an example will be made of him in some other place. If Brown and the rest of them had only considered the facts about the Parsee religion which I have read to you, they would have understood why upon a festival a large number of Parsees were assembled in the gardens there. A number of foolish answers have been made by witnesses in cross-examination to the effect that Parsees do not generally go to worship with sticks in their hands. Why, gentlemen, I daresay many of you have seen even sahibs going to places of worship with sticks in their hands, especially with one kind of stick that is very common among them, namely, umbrellas. Now there is no evidence to show that these Parsees had not umbrellas on that day except that of McDermott, who says that when he was a quarter of a mile off he saw these Parsees sitting down on the ground armed with sticks. You are aware that on the ground fifteen rafters were picked up, one crowbar, one pickaxe, and one hoe, and it is in evidence that all these belonged to Duffy. Altogether there were twenty-seven sticks, including some of those chunam-pounders which also Duffy admitted to belong to him. Where, then, are all the sticks which were necessary to arm all the Parsees on the ground? You will remember the miserable way in which the prosecution attempted to get out of that difficulty. The jemadar says that he saw them throw their sticks over the compound wall; but, gentlemen, it must be a tremendous lie that either the jemadar or the havildar saw these men throwing their sticks over the wall, because they have stated that they remained behind to collect all the sticks. Can this be reconciled with the statement that there were one hundred and fifty or two hundred men, each of them armed with thick sticks, inside the Towers of Silence? If it were not, as I said before, for the constitutional rights of subjects and the interests involved in this case, I would say that the case is one so much of the description of a trap at in a teapot that I should not say another word upon the subject. I do not know who advised Her Majesty the Queen to prosecute in this case, but I must say she has had uncommonly bad advisers. (Mr. Anstey here cited Maloney against Arnold, 3d vol. Salkeld's report, p. 458.) He continued—These cases all go to show that the great principle of abatement is not invalid though it seems to have been so considered by the prosecution; and, whoever it was who advised the Parsee Punchayet to abate the chawl and the tent, I must say he has been a good lawyer, and his advice has been fully justified. I shall now proceed to read to you some of my notes, but before doing so I would again ask you to dismiss from your minds all made evidence. For instance, it has been said in your presence that five persons would be proved to have been ringleaders in the affray. But, gentlemen, that has not been proved by a single witness. One or two of the witnesses have mentioned the first prisoner; one or two have mentioned the first and second together; but not a single witness has come forward to say that there were more persons exciting the mob than those I have just stated. You have been asked to believe, and I am afraid you have taken a mental note of it, that when Brown and his satellites and allies, the people of Coorjee Pragjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal, were coming back from the beating of the battakee, Manockjee Dorabjee, whom they met, made no answer to Brown as to his claim upon the property nor as to his intention to oppose the granting of a blasting licence; all he said was this, "they have been damaging my trees and I will damage their chawl." My learned friend Mr. Starling points out to me that Brown's very question to the first prisoner shews very clearly that he considered that Manockjee Dorabjee had a right to object to the alterations upon the ground, and I am sure that Brown would not have asked either you or me such a question as he asked Manockjee Dorabjee. You have been told about the persons alleged to have been struck, namely, Janoo, the witness with the scalded leg, and Sydensha, the servant of Mr. Duffy, who it was said was struck on the mouth when he was attempting to recover his property. The statements made regarding these persons by the counsel for the prosecution are an example of how evidence is made. I ask you to strike out of your minds all that has been said about this man Sydensha, who cannot say whether it was by an Englishman or a Parsee that his lip was cut open. It is said that in consequence of his injuries this man made a complaint to the police. Gentlemen, he did nothing of the kind. What is his evidence? That he pointed out a man in the Police Court because he was compelled to do so by zoolum. This is what is called making a complaint at the Police Court; but, gentlemen, this is not the way in which a jury ought to be addressed by a counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey then alluded to Mr. Willcox's plans, contending that they were worthless. He stated also that the dhurrumsalla in which a number of Iranee Parsees had received shelter in consequence of the famine in their own country, was only about five or six hundread paces from the Towers of Silence, which would be their nearest place of worship. He continued—Every one of the men arrested at Mr. Brown's bungalow may have been going to the Towers of Silence, to Baboo Nath Temple, to the sea, Walkeshwur, or to Cumballa Hill. An attempt has been made to make you believe that the sixty-one persons who were liberated at the Mazagon Office were not only not the servants of their co-religionists Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee but that they were servants of the Parsees. This is the way in which the affections of the natives of this country are to be secured, so that when the Russians or their *avant* couriers the Afghans come upon us they will help us! This may be very high policy, but it is a policy of terror, not of love. Mr Souter, who is about the rashest man that ever was in a witness-box, and can only say "I do not remember" to questions about the simplest things that occurred between the 29th March and the 4th April, says he tried his best to find out something against those men before he liberated them. Why, gentlemen, there is no reason why he should not arrest you and I on the same principle. I know how difficult it is to stir that dish of skimmed milk—the Bombay community—into anything like honourable action, but unless this be done the police will ere long become our masters! When Brown went to Souter's house on the morning of the 4th April what he said may have been this, "It is all right; there is a lot of them up there in the compound now: I am prepared to swear from information I have received from the jemadar that there is going to be a riot, what shall I do?" And Souter says, "Go and protect your friends Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee." Mr. Anstey then alluded to the jemadar, who he contended was the life and soul of the prosecution, and repeated to the jury that the jemadar was certainly one who for a fortnight was under suspicion on a charge of theft. He also alluded to the havildar and to the suspicion which he rested under of having stolen rice. He referred to Mr. McDermott's evidence, and said that the jury could easily see that that witness had committed perjury when he spoke of seeing into the compound from the place where he was standing. He also discredited the witness Janoo, who, he said, had graduated in a university of vice in consequence of his connexion at an early age with the Sheriff's office. This was the Janoo who became vegetable seller and afterwards a dealer in parrots, perhaps also lost dogs and lost cats, with regard to the latter of which he (Mr. Anstey) should have a very strong resentment against him. He specially remarked on the fact that this witness had not shown the wound on his leg which he alleged he had received from a Parsee during the riot to anybody but one of the police sepoys. He contended that the police escort was sufficient to take charge of all the prisoners, and that Mr. Souter had no justification in handcuffing them. Thirty policeman, he said, armed to the teeth and two or three sowars—we cannot call Mr. Souter a sowar; that would be an insult to that gentleman on his English horse, and therefore in the language of James we must call him a cavalier—this escort, I say, must have been sufficient to take these docile and harmless Parsees to the Police Court. Moreover, these were not taken to their destination by the shortest route, but were paraded about in their handcuffs, so that all the world might see them. The taking of them to Mazagon by a circuitous route was an infamous violation of the law. It has been shown that the party who does that becomes a trespasser by English law and cannot be justified even though he holds a lawful warrant. Mr. Anstey then condemned Mr. Duffy for not assisting prisoner No. 35 Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's clerk, to serve a notice of action upon Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal when he (Pestonjee) arrived on the ground on the 3rd of April. He continued:—I will now, gentlemen, call your attention to the extraordinary evidence given by Mr. Souter. I examined him from a carefully prepared document which had been given to my clients Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen by the Parsee Punchayet; and I ask you whether any honourable gentleman would have given such answers as he did. He said that the Secretary to the Punchayet had told him some people had trespassed or were about to trespass, and (said he) "I think he said they were in the employment of Coovrjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal." Good innocent man! He is not sure whether the secretary to the Parsee Punchayet did say so! Gentlemen, I say that this is false testimony if the oath administered is "to repeat the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." What did the secretary go to Mr. Souter for, but to complain of the police? And yet says this most veracious gentleman, who, I suppose, will some day or other be senior member of Council before he dies, "I do not remember his complaining that the police were accompanied by a body of police under a superintendent!" He was asked for a letter of the 5th August 1864 which was addressed to himself, when he was a Deputy Commissioner of Police along with Mr Forjett, and this is his answer, "This letter cannot be found in the records." He is asked at all events to produce the letter to Superintendent Lockley dated 5th December 1865, and his answer again was curious—"This letter cannot be found. Mr. Lockeley has gone away." Gentlemen, this is *finesse*—*finesse* of a most dishonest kind. The question is this, is it true, or is it false, that in 1864, not only Mr. Forjett, the best Commissioner we have ever had with the exception of Mr. Edginton, but Mr Souter himself recognised after inquiry the title of the Parsee Punchayet and the nullity of the opposed claim? Mr. Ferguson did not venture to obtained secondary evidence as to the nature of the missing letters for the purpose of showing that they could not warrant the inference which I now draw, that if these letters had been produced they would have proved the title of Manockjee Dorabjee to the possession and of the Parsee Punchayet to the landlordship of this piece of ground. Mr. Souter said he did examine the ground and came to the conclusion that he would do nothing in the matter. That is not a high view for a good public servant to take of his duties but if he had always remained in that mind we should not have had to complain of his partiality. He said he would not see the secretary of the Punchayet when that gentleman's card was brought to him! Why, gentlemen, I am astonished that the tame dogs of Bombay do not hold public meetings and make a row about such arbitrary proceedings. This is not the way that an English gentleman would give his evidence in England; it would seem as if the atmosphere of this country were demoralising. I say that he is unfit for his post. It is his duty to listen to every explanation offered to him in order that he may see whether he is doing a wise or an unwise thing. I have no notion of these jacks in office saying to a taxpayer (mimicking Mr. Souter). "How I shall not listen to any explanation you may choose to offer about the question of ownership of the ground! These are law matters, and you must go to your lawyers." If he had listened to these explanations it would have been impossible for him to be such a fool as do what he did in allowing his police to go to the ground and make greater fools of themselves. It was very grand of Mr. Souter to refuse to see the secretary; it was also very grand to allude to him as "a Parsee;" but I believe that the Secretary of the Punchayet could buy Mr. Souter out and out, that being the only test which certain people have of respectibility. Put all this together with the circumstances attaching to the arrest of the lawyer's clerk. The lawyer's clerk was arrested because he came with a notice of action, else how did Mr Souter, or Mr Vincent, or Mr Brown know that it was in his pocket? In the Police Court the man said he gave it up to the Deputy Commissioner; but on re-examination by Mr Ferguson he said, "That is not so! the men put their hands in my pockets and pulled it out." Now, gentlemen, I am willing to take the latter statement. Those who put their hands into his pocket must have known there was a summons there, and that it was important to have it procured. Where did the document go to? It cannot be found! It has gone the way of the letter to Mr Souter of the 5th August 1860—of the letter to Mr Lockeley of the 5th December 1865—in short, has gone the way of all papers which it is not convenient for the police to produce.

The Court here adjourned for luncheon.

On the Court sitting after luncheon,

Mr. Anstey resumed his speech. There was one other point, he said, which he thought would have received the attention of the judge, but as his Lordship had not done so he would address himself to it. The witnesses, Duffy, McDermott, and the jemadar, when asked to explain their manifold contradictions of statements made by them in the Court below, stated that the depositions put into their hands in this Court were all false. Not only in respect to not containing what they represented themselves to have said in the Magistrate's Court, but they said they contained statements which they had never made, and that consequently their depositions were false.

Mr. Ferguson—I object to Mr. Anstey alluding to the depositions before the jury as they are not in evidence. He had only a right to cross-examine on them.

The Judge—Mr. Anstey has not yet stated any of the contents of the depositions, but only what the witnesses have said.

Mr. Anstey said that was all he intended to say. The witnesses were confronted with their depositions, and they stated that many things which they were represented to have said they had not, and things which they had said were not down in their depositions. That the depositions which were sent up were not the ones signed by them in the Police Court. The witness Duffy had said that his deposition contained corrections made in it by himself. It was hard that the prisoners should be prejudiced by such evidence as that. Prisoners' counsel had only the opportunity in cross-examination of contrasting their statements as they appeared in their depositions with their statements in this Court. According to the practice the magistrate reduced to writing all the witness's statements, omitting nothing of importance. The statement was then read over to the witness and interpreted if he couldn't understand English.

The Judge—I have had enquiries made and find that the practice in the Police Court is for the clerk to take down the witness's evidence, and then it was read over to him.

Mr. Anstey said that at all events the depositions were read over to the witnesses before they were called on to sign them, and the witnesses were then at liberty to state any corrections they desired to have made and have them entered. The prisoners, he submitted, were not to be prejudiced if at that time witnesses neglected to correct omissions. He was also instructed that matters of material importance elicited in cross-examination had not been taken down by the magistrate. A case in point which he might mention was that of a stranger, a Surateo, who was similarly convicted, and who applied to his Lordship for a certiorari through him (Mr. Anstey) to bring up and quash the conviction on the ground that it was unjust as the witnesses for the defence had not been heard who could have proved the petitioner's innocence. But his Lordship held him if bound by the procedure, and accordingly sent back the case to the magistrate with a recommendation for the magistrate to reconsider his decision and hear the evidence for the defence. Well, what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and if any one ought to suffer by Mr. Cooper's blunders it was the prosecution. Another point was this. The two Parsees who were named as having been peacemakers were not only not called, but had not been named even, nor was any explanation given as to their non-appearance. It would have been most material to have obtained from them what they were told by Mr. Souter to tell the Parsees in the *suggree*. It was clear that some promise had been made to them, because Mr. Souter had said "they appeared to be under the impression that they were protected by the character of the place in which they were, and that the police could not enter it." If that was their impression it appeared that from McDermott's evidence that it was a well-founded one. He was asked whether he was studying the police catechism, and he replied that he was, and bit attention was called to several questions, the answers to which the witness had read out. One question was, "Is there any other case in which I ought to break into a house?" The answer was, "I may do so if circumstances arise which will not admit of delay——"

Mr. Ferguson—I object to Mr. Anstey reading from that book to the jury unless he is going to put it in, and I call upon him to do so.

Mr. Anstey—I don't respond to the call. I am only reading what I put to the witness, and which therefore forms part of the cross-examination.

The Judge—You have no right to read that to the jury unless you put it in.

Mr. Anstey—With great submission I can read them. I am only reading those questions which I put to the witness and which were marked at the time.

The Judge—Well, I say I have no recollection of your asking that question.

Mr. Anstey—I do not require to be told that. Unless I put the book in, I have no right to read from it, but I say that I did read those questions in cross-examination, and have therefore a right to do so now. I know my duty as well as any gentleman at the bar and do not require to be told what it is.

The Judge—Yes, I daresay you know it.

Mr. Anstey said that as the judge for some reason or other had declined to allow him to read from that book he would be unable to do so. One point to which he should like to direct their attention was the conduct of Mr. Souter, who aggravated the breach of duty complained of by riding on horseback half way up the steps leading to the building. They were frightened, the witness Brown had said, and they had very good reason to be when they saw Mr. Souter in the way described. Mr. Souter said that no force was used, and the prisoners were quite willing to come out. If they were so very willing to do so, why did they not come out at first? As Mr. Souter said himself, they had surrendered after three-quarter of an hour's siege. From an analysis prepared by my learned friend, Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, he found the following results:—Seven witnesses (Souter, Brown, McDermott, the jemadar, havildar, and two sepoys) had identified the first prisoner, and it was for them to say what they thought of the identification. To their identification of prisoner No. 2 the same observation applied; but of him he would say nothing more because his learned friend Mr. Mayhew represented him. The next was prisoner No. 5, who was identified by only one, the tainted witness, McDermott; the same observation applied to No 7. No 8 was identified by only one man, the jemadar who also was the only witness to identify No. 13. Mr. Brown was the only witness to identify No. 14. No. 15 was identified only by the jemadar. Then Mr. Souter, the jemadar, and one sepoy identified Merwanjee Jamasjee. No. 16 was identified by three persons (Mr Souter, the jemadar and a sepoy). No. 17 was identified by the jemadar only, as also was No 18. Mr. Souter and the jemadar identified No. 19; and only one witness, the jemadar, identified No. 23. No. 24 was identified by seven witnesses (Mr. Souter, Brown, McDermott, the jemadar, the havildar and two sepoys). Three witnesses (Mr. Souter Mr. Dermott and Duffy) identified No. 25. No. 26 was identified by three witnesses (Brown, a sepoy and the man Janoo.) Only one witness, the jemadar, identified No. 27; the same witness also identified No. 28. Two witnesses, (the havildar and a sepoy) identified No. 29. One witness, the jemadar, identified No. 30; the same witness also identified Nos. 33, 32 and 34. No. 35 was identified by two witnesses (Duffy and the jemadar). No. 36 was identified by three (Brown, Duffy and the havildar). Only one witness, the jemadar, identified No. 37; and two witnesses (McDermott and Duffy) identified No. 38. Nos. 40 and 45 were identified only by the jemadar. Nos. 43 and 44 were identified by the jemadar and one sepoy. No. 47 was identified by the jemadar. No. 48 was identified by four witnesses (Duffy, the jemadar, the havildar and one sepoy). Two witnesses, the jemadar and a sepoy, identified No. 49; and three witnesses (Duffy, the jemadar, and a sepoy) identified No. 50. Now they would remember some points in connection with what the prosecution called the identification of these men. They did not say that they saw all of them engaged even in pulling down the chawl and the tent, but what they said for the most part was, they saw those men on the ground. some before the forcible entry was made into the compound, and some inside the compound afterwards. There was no evidence of a riot at all, and if they were identified as having been on the ground, supposing they had no right to pull down the chawl and the tent which he said they had a most undoubted right to do, still the fact of many of those who were identified having been on the ground looking on would not involve them. It was all very well for Brown and McDermott to say that they saw no persons who looked like spectators; but the question was, what did they see them doing beyond being on the ground? Several witnesses had spoken to the presence of Manockjee Dorabjee, the first prisoner, on the ground and to his having been seen directing the operations of those with him; but he (Mr Anstey) said Manockjee Dorabjee had a perfect right to pull down the chawl and tent which had been erected on the ground which he was the lessee of. From the evidence of Duffy it was evident that the Carwees whom he had found on the ground had stated that they were Manockjee Dorabjee's tenants, and after that, how could Mr Duffy be, as he professed to be, ignorant of the tenancy of Manockjee Dorabjee under the Parsee Punchayet. Now, unless they were prepared to say as he did not think they were that English law was not in force and to overrule the decision of all the learned judges which had been cited he humbly submitted to them that they were bound to find that Manockjee Dorabjee and his friends were justified in regaining possession before it was too late and retaking the possession which was taken from them on the 27th. It was unnecessary for him to say anything at all about the small sprinkling of Hindoos and one Mussulman who stood amongst the prisoners, as according to the statement of the witnesses for the Crown they were the servants of their masters. What was more probable than that possession never having ceased in the eye of the law, this land being leased by Manockjee Dorabjee, and he and the Parsee Punchayet having been advised that they were at liberty to remove encroachments on their own ground had proceeded to do so quietly, and that the greater number of persons who were taken into custody because they were on the ground hearing a disturbance outside left to the compound of the Towers and Silence and went outside to see what it was all about and were then taken into custody under Mr. Souter's sweeping order "that everybody on the ground was to be taken into custody. Nothing was more probable than that was the case. Why should Manockjee Dorabjee in going to pull down a tent, which their verdict would assuredly be a shield, a mantle of protection for the accused. Now the learned counsel would explain the circumstances of the case by an illustration in point. A client of Mr. Arthur Peile had purchased fifty bales of cotton lying in the Bombay Green and wanted to take delivery. But there was evidence as to who the owner was. Mr Peile goes to the Commissioner of Police, and with a paper in his hand says, "My client has purchased fifty bales of cotton, but I am afraid he will be prevented from taking delivery of it: will you lend me your police to take possession of the bales?" The learned counsel was sure that Mr. Souter's answer in such a case would have been in the negative. But his action was different in this case. The land near the Towers of Silence has been much coveted by certain Europeans, who wished to convert it into a paradise and build bungalows there; and Mr. Souter, in his eagerness to please the sinful covetors of the land, forgot every other consideration. If he forgot deliberately, he was, said the learned counsel, worse than any witness who had come before the Court; but if he forgot it unintentionally, the accused could afford only to forgive him for his negligence. He (Mr. Mayhew) defied the learned counsel for the prosecution to deny; and he had too much respect for the Bench to use the same expression—but he would simply say it would be impossible for the Court to hold that this case was not similar to the case of the fifty bales of cotton in the Bombay Green. Those who had the conduct of the defence felt sure that it was known in the Commissioner's Office that it was perfectly well known to the Public Prosecutor who were the owners of the land. It was after Mr. Brown's evidence was taken that the Court directed that Mr. Souter should be called as a witness for the prosecution. And for what reason? It was to test the accuracy of the hints thrown out by the counsel for the defence that Mr. Souter, when he sent his band of policemen to assist Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal to obtain an adverse possession, knew very well to whom the land belonged. The learned counsel said that, if Mr. Souter acted deliberately with that knowledge—although he might escape censure by the jury and censure by the Court, yet that he deserved to be censured by Government. Mr Souter had in his evidence admitted, and he had put the matter in the clearest words, that Mr. Arthur Peile told him that his clients, in going to take possession expected to meet with resistance. In a case like that he ought to have asked who were the sellers; why they would not give quiet possession of the land; where the land was situated, &c. And the answer that it was situated near the Towers of Silence would have opened his eyes to the fact that it was an attempt to usurp land belonging to the Parsee Punchayet. The most noticeable feature in the case was that neither of the violent usurpers, nor any of their workmen, with the exception of Jannoo and Sydensha, had been called for the prosecution. Now a riot takes place always between two factions, two parties, such riots as we have annually during the Mohurrum for instance; but as to what occurred on the 4th April, there was no evidence of any contest. Neither of the rich usurpers made any complaint, or was called as a witness. And why were they not here? Because they felt sure they had no case; they had nothing to complain of; and had they been left to themselves, they would not have come forward to complain. If they had not been told by Government to stand aside and the public treasury placed at their back, the learned counsel said his client was well-known to the police as a rich and respectable man, so that there was no necessity to give him into custody, much less to handcuff him. It was a most wrongful and most unjustifiable act of the police to handcuff the accused without the least necessity

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Victoria Press Company of Madras, Limited, was held at the office of the Company, in Apollo Street, on Saturday last, at half-past 2 P.M., when a large number of shareholders was present. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a very orderly manner.

Mr. Cursondas Vallabdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair, and having explained to the meeting the objects for which it was called, submitted the following resolutions for their consideration and adoption :—

1st Resolution—That the lease of the Bellary factory and the Adoni factory (the latter established by removing the one press from Madras) given by the directors to Mr. S. Nagaredapah, a merchant of Bellary, at Rs. 13,500 and Rs. 6,500 respectively per annum free of charges, for three years certain, be and is hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

2nd Resolution—That it having been brought to the notice of the meeting that a new concern, a spinning company, called the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is to be started for the establishment of a spinning mill at Madras in the buildings of this company, or any other suitable place, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be most advisable and advantageous for the shareholders to join the said new company. It is, therefore, hereby resolved that the shareholders of this company should subscribe as many shares in the Madras Spinning Company as they hold in this company.

3rd Resolution—That the directors be authorised to sell the land and buildings of the company at Madras to the proposed Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, or any other party or parties at any price they think fit and reasonable.

The first resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

In submitting the second resolution, the Chairman, explained to the meeting the advantages of establishing a cotton mill at Madras. He added that all the materials required for the working of a spinning concern would be cheaply and easily procured there. The prodyce of the mills in Bombay is considerably imported into Madras and sold there at more advantageous prices.

Mr. Gooculdas Jugmohandas, a director, said that the proposed spinning company at Madras would be free from the grinding system of life agency which has unfortunately so largely gained ground in Bombay, and which he thought would eventually prove detrimental to the successful working of such useful and beneficial industrial concerns.

The second and third resolutions were put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhai proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for the trouble they took in settling the matter of the lease to the advantage of the company, and the interest they manifested in its behalf.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY *White*	*versus*	CALCUTTA. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		10. P to Q's B's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		11. B takes P.
12. B to K's B's 4th.		12. Kt to Q's 2nd.
13. Kt to Q's R's 3rd.		13. B to Q's 6th.
14. K's R to K's Sqr.		14. Kt to K's 4th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15. K to Q's B's Sqr.
16. B takes Kt.		16. P takes B.
17. R takes P. ☍		17. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.		18. P takes P.
19. R takes B.		19. P takes P.
20. Kt to Q's B's 2nd.		20. B to K's Kt's 2nd.
21. R to K's 7th.		21. P Queen's ch.
22. Kt takes Q.		22. B takes Kt.
23. R to Q's B's 7th ch.		23. K to K's Kt's Sqr.
24. R to Q's 7th.		24. B to K's 4th.
25. R to Q's Kt's 7th ch.		25. K to B's Sqr.
26. Kt takes P ch.		26. R takes Kt.
27. R take's R.		27. B to Kt's Sqr.
28. R to Q's Kt's 7th.		28. B to Q's B's 5th.
29. R takes R.		29. K takes Q's R.
30. K to K's B's Sqr.		30. P to Kt's 4th.
31. R to K's B's 6th.		31. P to B's 3rd.
32. P to Kt's 3rd.		32. B to B's 2nd.
33. R to Q's 7th.		33. K to B's 3rd.
34. B takes P.		34. B takes R.
35. R takes P.		35. P to Kt's 5th.
36. R to B's 8th.		36. K to Q's B's 4th.
37. R to K's 5th.		37. K to Q's 3rd.
38. P to B's 4th.		38. B to Q's 3rd.
39. P to B's 5th.		39. P to K's 6th.
40. P to B's 6th.		40. P to Kt's 7th.
41. R to Q's Kt's 5th.		41. P to B's 8th.
42. P to B's 7th.		42. P to B's 7th.
43. R takes P.		43. P Queens.
44. R to Q's 2nd ch.		44. K to Q's B's 4th.
45. P takes P.		45. Q takes P.
46. K to Q's Sqr.		46. Q to Q's 8th (ch).
47. R to K's 2nd.		47. Q to K's B's 8th (ch).
48. Q to K's Sq.		48. Q to K's B's 8th (ch).
49. R to K's B's 2nd.		49. Q takes R's P (ch).
50. K to B's Sq.		50. Q to K's B's 7th (ch).
51. R to K's 2nd.		51. Q to K's 6th (ch).
52. R to Q's 2nd.		52. Q takes R.
53. R to Q's 8th.		53. Q to K's B's 7th (ch).
54. R to Q's B's Sqr.		54. Q to Q's B's 4th (ch).
55. R to Q's Sqr.		55. Q to Q's R's 4th.
56. R to Q's Kt's 8th.		56. K to Q's 6th.
57. R to Q's Kt's 3rd (ch.)		57. K to Q's 5th.
58. R to Q's Kt's 8th.		58. Q to Q's 4th.
59. R to Q's B's Sqr.		

INDIAN ITEMS.

Death from Apoplexy.—We regret to hear of another case of brain-apoplexy; Mr. Thos. Wood, of the Public Works Account Department, having fallen a victim to it at Mooltan a few days back. The occurrence is the more sad that Mr. Wood had already obtained leave of absence to Simla, where in former years he was well known.—*Pioneer.*

The Post Office Fraud Case.—Balmookund Pattuck, a delivering peon of the Calcutta Post Office, who stood charged with fraudulently misappropriating the contents of certain registered letters, and also with fraudulently detaining such letters, has been found guilty at the present criminal sessions of the High Court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Snake Bite.—A correspondent writes from Agra that few days ago a woman servant, employed by Mr. Constantine, an old resident, was bitten on the hand by a cobra, and at once fell down and began to foam at the mouth. Mr. Constantine gave her one and a half (½) of Richardson's snake powders, and the woman, strange to say, has quite recovered. Two of the cobras's teeth were taken out of her hand.

Run Over.—Yesterday at about 10-30 A.M., when boys generally go to schools, a break ran so furiously through the College Street that the driver being unable to restrain his horses carried the break over three boys who were then crossing the road. One of them had his head severely bruised, while two others were grievously hurt. It has not yet transpired whether the injury has been fatal in any case. Two of the boys belong to the Hindu School, and one to the Sanskrit College.—*Indian Mirror*, July 12.

Hawkeye writes to us as follows :—

"I see by the *South of India Observer* Mr. Jackson's account of the cormorant, or snake bird, in the lakelet at the Lawrence Asylum. This indicates an increase of fish, for the bird would not have been there, unless there was a supply of his food. The amount of depredation by such a visitor will be understood when I mention that at the Red Hills, many years ago, I shot a small black cormorant, and he disgorged *eighteen* fishes of various kinds,—large and small,—the largest being as big as my middle finger. Should any of this tribe of fishes be met with in the Ooty Lake, you may be assured that Mr. McIvor's pisciculture has not been a failure."—*South of India Observer.*

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

India Office, London, the 4th June 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 14th of February, No. 1 of 1873, transmitting a Resolution of the Government of India on some memorials addressed to it by various associations respecting certain educational measures recently adopted by the Government of Bengal, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The Resolution presents, in the first place, a comprehensive sketch of the views of the late Court of Directors and of Her Majesty's Government relative to education since 1854. It then proceeds to state various objections urged by the memorialists against the recent measures of the Government of Bengal, and concludes by showing that the measures against which objections have been advanced are not in antagonism to the policy of the Home Government or to the broad interests of the population of India.

3. I must express my complete satisfaction with the tone of this Resolution.

4. In common with Your Excellency in Council, I view with pleasure the evidence furnished by these memorials of the deep interest taken by the most intelligent inhabitants of Bengal in all Government measures respecting education. A watchful, intelligent, even though occasionally erroneous, criticism by the people on national institutions so deeply affecting their welfare, cannot but be of the highest service to a just and progressive Government.

5. The very difficult problem for solution in India is the method of diffusing education amongst the masses without injuring the success which has hitherto attended collegiate instruction; and as the State funds available for education are necessarily limited, it is not to be wondered at that any apprehended transfer from one branch to another should give rise to considerable controversy and to much opposition.

6. On this part of the subject I thought it right in my despatch of the 26th of May 1870 to point out that erroneous views appeared to prevail in some quarters as to the ability of students in the Bengal Colleges to pay themselves the charges of superior education, and the justice of this observation seems to be now recognized.

7. It will be found, I believe, upon a general review of educational expenditure in Bengal, that the amount devoted to high education is not absolutely less than it was, but only less in proportion to the amount bestowed on primary education; in other words, that high education has not received less, although primary education may have received more. There may have been a re-arrangement of the expenditure on high education, but the total fund devoted to it has not diminished.

8. The only one of the Lieutenant-Governor's reforms which can be at all open to question is that relative to the study of Sanscrit, but I am very far from considering the measures of the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject to be impolitic. I am disposed to regard them as just and proper, but I am at the same time glad to observe that they are to be regarded as experimental. They have already been slightly modified, and Your Excellency in Council has expressed your confidence that the Lieutenant-Governor will watch the results of the change, in order that the opportunities given for the study of Sanscrit shall be such as fully to meet the requirements of the University standard.

9. In conclusion, I must express my concurrence with Your Excellency in Council in considering that the Lieutenant-Governor has not departed from the broad line of educational policy which has been laid down by Her Majesty's Government during a long series of years, and in cordially approving the steps His Honor has taken to give a more practical tone to education in Bengal. The advance which has been made in the encouragement of the primary instruction of the people is also a subject for congratulation.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 23RD JUNE.

For the purpose of removing the ill-feeling existing between the Kharoti and Suleiman Kheyl tribes, mentioned in former diaries, the Ameer has summoned the Mullicks of both tribes.

A serious dispute occurred between the officers and the sowars of the Cavalry regiment under the command of Colonel Habeeboolla Khan, and the Commander-in-Chief, by order of the Ameer, placed all the men concerned in this dispute, as well as the Colonel, in confinement. His Highness has ordered that an enquiry should be made in this case by a military court. It is reported that the Colonel has misappropriated some money from the subscription fund ("Chanda").

Uniform for the Candahar regular troops, having been prepared at Cabul, have been sent to Candahar through Sultan Mahomed Khan. The day before yesterday the son of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan presented 1,000 Bokhara gold "tillas" in durbar to the Ameer as "ziafat," and His Highness accepted it and expressed himself gratified with the Naib.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

PATHANPORE, 8TH JULY.

From Cabul I hear that all the direct routes to the Afghan capital, viz., Khyber, Tatars, and Abkhana, are closed, with the exception of that *via* Kohat and Korum-Kost. The Shinwarees, led by the Sungo Kheyl Chief, Sikunder Khan, who lives at Moorghai in the Nazean valley, showed their teeth as soon as the Ameer's army was beyond the limits of Shinwaree land, and revenged the raid made on their country and the enforced tribute exacted, by marauding the Cabul merchants whose caravans happened to traverse either of the three ordinary roads. The traders have applied to Shere Ali and the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur for assistance. The reply from either side is, "Wait, arrangements are being made." The Ameer, on the plea of settling the black-mail for protection to Afghan traders, summoned the leading Shinwaree chieftings to Cabul, along with a number of their retainers. On arrival they were *sans cèremonie* made prisoners of State, and, as a premonitory lesson to the survivors, six of them were blown away from guns. Three have since died in jail. The Shinwarees have managed to surprise and capture Hakeem Khan's party, along with the charcoal purchased at Peshawur for the Ameer.

Nine lakhs have been received from Balkh and five from Kandahar; the Ameer's army are consequently in clover, having received two months full pay. This, I fear, is the foundation of the report you have received regarding the success of the invading army on Panjsher, which, although it is reputed to have accomplished its mission, only succeeded in overawing the more unprotected Panjsherees and from them receiving the longed for tribute. Roostum Khan, as was currently reported in Cabul, was not slain in the affair with the Panjsherees. He until lately was the commander-in-chief of the Cabul army, and the senior member of Shere Ali's council. Having failed to replenish the Ameer's coffers with the longed-for Panjsheree gold, he has been disgraced in one of those moments of passionate folly which have so frequently characterised the Ameer's public career and so sadly interfered with his popularity. Ahmed Ali Khan has received his baton, and now rules in his place.

A letter, sent by Mirza Taj Mahomed, through Ali Russ Khan Kazzilbashee, from Abdool Rehman Khan, the rebel nephew of the Ameer's, has been discovered. The Mirza has meanwhile been thrown into the common jail. Alum Khan, Shere Ali's trusty governor of Balk, remains on the *qui vive*. He reports that Abdool Rehman Khan has crossed the Oxus, and is hovering about the Balk frontier. Abdool Rehman, as the natives pithily have it, is the Russian *baz* or hawk, and they will fly him at any quarry it is necessary to stoop upon. He must be a most useful mercenary, for he is an excellent leader, intermarried with the Turkishtanees, and just the man to push forward as the avant-guard to occupy the debatable ground undefined by the recent treaty, without compromising the Czar of Russia.

The rumour in Cabul on 26th June, that Yakoob Khan was a prisoner in the Persian army, must have been circulated for a political purpose. Yakoob, it is now very well known, has proffered friendship to General Kauffmann, but in a very judicious way, directly, so as not to compromise himself through the agency of the Persian Shahzada of Meshed. About a month ago a treaty was arranged between them. Shere Ali, unpopular with the Pathans and despised by Yakoob Khan on account of his weak policy, is now generally recognised among the Afghans as "*Shah Shoja ke doom*"—a biting sarcasm which, while it hits the Ameer severely, leaves its sting upon the British also. The only apparent bond of friendship now existing between Shere Ali and Yakoob is the necessity of their opening out a friendship with Russia. The Ameer will continue, by plausible action, to stroke down the ruffled mane of the British lion—to keep his right foot in our boat, while through Yakoob Khan his left will rest secure in the Russian; so that, come what may, he has a pre-engaged ally to rely on. Yakoob, however, for himself plays no such double game. Believing that we pledged ourselves at the Umballa Conference to acknowledge Abdoola Jan as the Ameer's heir, he looks for no assistance from us, and has cast in his lot with the Russians. At the present juncture the internal state of Afghanistan is very unsettled. Yakoob Khan, by his polite demeanour at court and distinguished bravery in the field, has won the regard and good-will of all parties. Previous to his father's interview with the Governor-General at Umballa, he was generally regarded as the future heir to the Cabul throne. The Afghans now believe that the mother of Abdoola Jan induced Shere Ali to take him a mere boy to the Conference and have him recognised as heir by the British Government, which object, it is maintained by the Afghans, has been carried out. While Shere Ali has become unpopular Yakoob has the growing sympathy of Afganistan. The expatriation of Afghan nobles to Hindoostan (which country goes by the name of *kalapanee* in the Afghan's home since the British Government permitted Shere Ali to make it a place of banishment for turbulent neighbours), the order for general disarmament and confiscation of the hereditary estates of Afghan princes—these and similar acts have effectually depopularised the present Ameer, who has few friends and fewer adherents, unless among the Abdoola Jan party. While this is the natural feeling there exists a small but influential coterie, who believe that beneath this ostensible policy—and I confess there are grounds for casting in my lot with them—there exists a secret understanding which may be thus expressed :—"You are my heir, all the same; play your cue with the Russians, I will do so with the British." This double policy, slippery and tortuous though it is, accords with the recognised practice of Eastern courts.

It is asserted in Peshawur that Macnabb's mission to Cabul will speedily take place, and that the staff is to be increased to twelve officers. The English Press continues to regard this proposed embassy as having a disagreeable task to perform, viz., to inform the Ameer that a large slice has been clipped by the Anglo-Russian treaty from his territory. Whatever our intentions were, our ignorance of the Highlands of Central Asia has led us into the opposite extreme. We have unwittingly increased his dominions by an egregious blunder, which bids fair to compromise us with Yarkand, having by a stroke of the pen coolly handed over in the Eastern Turcoman country Lake Sir-i-kul and Pamir Steppe to the Ameer, although it belongs to the Atalik Ghazee, and the inhabitants quietly acknowledge him as their ruler and pay tribute accordingly. Who is responsible for this I cannot imagine. I was shocked, when recently studying the treaty, to realise it. We must have made ourselves a laughing-stock in Central Asia and throughout Russia. But the most pressing complication is with Yarkand. Whatever may be said, clouds thick and heavy are looming in the horizon, and no definite preparation *in Yarkand* has been made for the advance of Forsyth's mission. I shall in my next commence an extended review of our policy and its attendant complications, as well as clearly indicate, by a geographical line traced upon the Central Asian map from east to west, the errors that have been accidentally made. This *résumé* has the merit of originating with an aged pilgrim who has traversed every inch of this ground in Turcomanee disguise, and with whom I have carefully charted it out. Meanwhile I will summarise the leading features of the Yarkand difficulty. Kashgaria extends from Ush Turfan, and Sairam, the southern base of the great Tian Shan range on the north near Shadoola, and the Karakorum mountains on the south, from the western borders of the Pamir table-land eastward beyond the principality of Kuchar. The Pamir Khirghizis subjects of Yarkand along with Sir-i-kul are tacked on to Afghan Turkestan without consulting their ruler. Thallik Khan, a confidential servant of the Atalik Ghazee, recently, after, it is believed, purposely quarrelling with Syud Yakoob Khan, the Atalik Gazee's nephew, at Calcutta, passed on to Yarkand to explain to him what had been done with his territory. The Ameer of Cabul has, I believe, no desire to extend his dominions in that quarter, so that should the Atalik Ghazee not get his back up by a fresh treaty, matters may be amicably arranged. This error will place the Ameer on such a vantage ground that he will in all likelihood reply, "Take it back and welcome: I have no wish to embroil myself, by an error of yours, with my friend the Atalik Ghazee of Yarkand; but as I am requested to sacrifice this country, made over to me by England and Russia, I desire that Badakshan and Wakhan should be permanently enrolled in my dominions." Meer Mahomed Shah, the recognised Ameer of Badakshan, is willing to arrange matters with Shere Ali, but the entire population are opposed to any such settlement, which, although in accordance with the treaty, would make them subject to Cabul. The ex-Ameer of Badakshan, Meer Jehandar Khan, who was dethroned by Shere Ali, although a near relative, is a bitter foe of Meer Mahomed Shah. Meer Jehandar Khan, backed by Abdool Rehman Khan, and Eesa Khan, the Ameer of Cabul's rebel nephews, guarantee their assistance to the Badakshanees as well as that of the Kalabeer and their allies. If the Ameer does not play this trump card, he is not endowed with the cunning he is credited. He means business, however, for under the plea of the treaty he has despatched a force to Badakshan and Wakhan, through Meer Alum Khan, Governor of Cis-Oxenia. We shall between these two fires be compelled to revise the treaty *de novo*, with this issue—Yarkund loses nothing, Cabul has the sanction of the British Government for annexing Badakshan and Wakhan, and we the pleasure of being the jest of either court!

But to return to Yarkund complications. Syud Yakoob Khan, the nephew of the Atalik Ghazee who has been deputed to Constantinople, is a secret enemy of the Atalik Ghazee. Yakoob Begh, the ruler of Khagaria, took umbrage at him for plotting against his throne last year and threw him into prison, and was only prevented from beheading him by the influence of his pet wife. The great desire of Yakoob Khan Begh is to be recognised as the Atalic Ghazee, or Defender of the Faith. This will only be accorded him by the Central Asiatics, when the firman of the Sultan of Turkey is received. On a former occasion Yakoob Khan failed to get this coveted title from the Sultan of Turkey. Yakoob Begh however assumed it without authority. But many hold aloof from him and will continue to do so until he can produce the Turkish credentials. Once the ruler of Kashgaria obtains this, he can summon any Turkoman, Yarkundi, or Chinese Mahomedan to his standard, and raise, should occasion demand it, an enormous religious army. With them he becomes the *de facto* Pope of Central Asia, which is the height of his ambition. Well, the nephew of this would-be Hierophant was released from durance vile only on condition that he would proceed to Constantinople and receive the necessary papers from the hands of the Sultan. *En route* he was charged with polite letters to the British Government and Maharajah of Cashmere. I understand he had no authority whatever to invite any mission to Kashgaria—nay, further, that he left Yarkund on the distinct understanding—"Should you return without the Sultan's firman and golden crescent seal you will be beheaded."

One is left to infer by the telegrams that this coveted title has been conferred *with the assistance of the Envoy of the British Government*—a nice theme, by the way, for Exeter Hall. If it has not been granted, woe betide Forsyth's embassy. As it is, the mission is a very ticklish one. The Atalik Ghazee has concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with Russia, and has no desire for a similar one with the British Government—nay, he will consent to nothing but a tripartate treaty with Russia, England, and Yarkund, which, I understand, the British Government do not desire. Thallik Khan, one of the spies placed by Yakoob Begh over his nephew (for there are many, as he does not trust him), the most confidential courtier of the Atalik Ghazee, left British territory in a rabid state, vowing that his master would not for a moment accept the right of England who, by the way, proposed it to Russia—the latter of course offering no objection, although there is every reason for believing she recognized the policy as one likely to set Yarkund and Cabul at loggerheads—to transfer his lands *without his consent or knowledge*. Turcoman argument speedily rises to boiling point. Once let the Atalik Ghazee be fairly roused, and he who has twice waded through manifold assassinations to a kingdom, who amuses himself by beheading one or two slaves to awe the Central Asian tribes when they depute any mission, conciliatory or otherwise, will not halt or falter. Already one catches up the straw of the Atalik Ghaze'es feelings from the wandering Turcomances. Unless we cry *peccavi*, and thoroughly conciliate the Ruler of Kashgaria, Forsyth's mission must be postponed or it will walk into the jaws of certain death. The enraged Turcoman wrecks little of reason, and will take English blood without the slightest compunction. Natives who know the Atalik Ghazee best condemn the attempt, until we can explain away matters and, by overt action, re-adjust his dominions and allow his wild ideas to be dispersed amid the winter snows. *Azo Moola* has passed through Kohat. It is understood he is deputed from the Ameer of Cabul to interview and advise *Syud* Yakoob Khan He has gone, *via* Kalabagh to Bombay. I have just heard that Yakoob Khan, son of Ameer Ali, has arrived at Kurchi, where he proceeded to meet the Russian envoy *in propria persona*. Zulf Khar Khan has left Cabul with a considerable force for Balk. This is consigned to Alum Khan's care, and intended to overawe the Badakshanees by a further demonstration of force. Alum Khan remains in Tukhtapul, Balk.

A retainer of Noor Mahomed Shah, the Ameer's envoy, was apprehended at Peshawur for selling opium without a licence. He was released by the Deputy Commissioner. The Peshawurees cannot understand the policy of punishing them and pardoning him, and of course draw their own conclusions. Moofti Baki Akhoond, *one* of the fathers-in-law of the Ruler of Kashgaria, who has been floating about the Punjab for nine months, has left Murree for Yarkund. The Punjab Government treated him very handsomely, settling his hotel bills and generally accepting him as their guest. He was the *ci-devant* Governor of Aksu, twelve marches from the Russian outpost, and twenty from Yarkund. As the Atalik Ghazee has very persistently absorbed all the hereditary estates of the noblemen, the Moofti shared the same fate. He now resides in Yarkund, and is rather at a loss what to think of the British mission. Tara Sing, of Lahore, who previously accompanied Forsyth, goes as bear-leader. His nephew has preceded him with a caravan of silks and other merchandise. The Atalik Ghazee does not particularly care for him, and the ruler of a neighbouring kingdom which abuts on British dominion has every reason to be his enemy. From Ishmael Khan I hear that the Wazeerees stole three laden bullocks from the village of Kote-Thuga after killing two men; that a Hindoo, travelling with his wife and child, was slain and Rs. 300 carried off on the outskirts of the same village; finally, that a syce was cut up at Shere Meeran. They all escaped across the border. There have been a series of murders in Kohat district—one at Durm Sing, west of Kohat city, traced to the Teerah Afreedees; a second at Sirkheyl, where, curiously enough, a woman murdered her nephew because he upbraided her for associating with the *demimonde*. After slaying him with a talwar she clunbed to the housetop and proclaimed the bloody deed to her neighbours, who, with the police, attempted a capture. Rushing down she charged through the crowd and stood upon the plain wildly brandishing the gory sabre and bidding defiance to all. A feint was made in front to divert attention, while two men slipped behind and captured her. At Mari a zemindar was killed in the field; but the most painful murder is a double one, which may have a political significance. The brother and sister of our staunch ally, Sir Quzzil Mahomed Khan, Kuttuk, have been brutally assassinated. The heat is described as excessive; the Toey river has dried up; and what between locusts and lack of water, the zemindars are rather down-hearted. From Agrore comes the news that Abbas Khan, of Nundehar,—who, I previously noted, slew Mir Afzul Khan and his wife at Pamure and fled across the Indus,—by persuasion of the Mudda Kheyls and Utalee Syuds, returned with thirty retainers, and requested the Council to settle the pen coolly handed over in the Eastern Turcoman country Lake Sir-i-kul and Pamir Steppe to the Ameer, although it belongs to the Atalik Ghazee, and the inhabitants quietly acknowledge him as their ruler and pay

THE SCOTTISH PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

There seems now to be a prospect of our witnessing at no distant date the completion of this great national monument. As our readers are aware, some delay was occasioned by the change of plan in reference to the pedestal, and the consequent necessity of raising a supplementary subscription to meet the extra cost of Peterhead granite. Then there was the question of the most suitable site for the monument, which, it will be remembered, gave rise to some discussion, and required a good deal of time for its satisfactory settlement. At length, however, the acting committee find themselves in a position to proceed with the work, and we understand that the foundations of the structure are to be commenced immediately. From the nature of the ground in Charlotte Square it will be necessary to go some 11 or 12 feet below the surface, and to put in a mass of substantial masonry in order to secure adequate support for the superincumbent weight. It is considered that this portion of the work should be completed, and allowed, if possible, two months to consolidate before the erection of the pedestal is begun. The pedestal itself has been for some time in course of formation at Macdonald's Granite Works, Aberdeen. It will consists of enormous blocks of polished red granite, some of them, we believe, the largest ever produced from the works in question. The granite, duly shaped and polished, is to be delivered here in October, by which time, it is expected, the substructure will be ready for its reception. The erection of the sculptures will follow in due time. As has been repeatedly explained, the subsidiary groups and bas-reliefs have long stood complete in the bronze. In view of the delay arising from circumstances above referred to, Mr. Steell has lingered long, touching and retouching, over the great equestrian statue which is to form the centre piece of the memorial. He expects, however, barring accidents, to be ready with this figure as soon as the pedestal is ready to receive it; and it will probably turn out in this case, as has happened with other important commissions of the same artist, that none will be disposed to grudge an extension of time which is found to have been turned to good account in enhancing the value of the work.—*Scotsman.*

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. PLIMSOLL.

The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Mr. Plimsoll would have been more satisfactory if the defendant's counsel had been allowed to exercise his right of reply. The Court, it is true, decided the main question in his favour by unanimously declining to grant the criminal information for which Mr. Norwood had applied, but they left him to pay his own costs, and censured him in terms of which the force would have been all the greater if his defence had been fully heard. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Mr. Serjeant Parry could have succeeded in materially altering the view taken by the Judges, inasmuch as that view, so far as it was adverse to Mr Plimsoll, rested on undisputed facts, while the only doubtful points were those upon which Mr. Norwood was held to have failed. The various charges into which the alleged libel resolved itself were three in number. There was, first, the direct charge that Mr. Norwood had sent to sea a vessel, called the Livonia, so heavily laden with railway iron that she foundered within a short distance of land. There was, secondly, the insinuation—conveyed in the words "she was insured, of course"—that Mr. Norwood, having no motive for studying the safety of her crew, was culpably reckless on that score, if he did not speculate on gaining by a total loss. Lastly, there was the general assertion, applicable to Mr. Norwood in common with other shipowners in the House of Commons, that he and they used their Parliamentary influence to resist useful legislation directed against the malpractices whereby they made large fortunes. This last assertion, however offensive, was put out of sight by the Court, on the ground that the House of Commons had taken it up; though it must be remembered that Mr. Plimsoll's enforced apology was carefully worded so as to appease the House itself, without making any *amende honorable* to individual members. The charge of having sent to sea a vessel dangerously overloaded was considered by the Court to have been proved against Mr. Norwood, and upon this ground the rule for a criminal information was discharged. The further imputation that Mr. Norwood had secured his own packet by insurance against the consequences of this default, utterly broke down under investigation; and upon this ground Mr. Plimsoll was judicially reprimanded as well as mulcted in the costs of opposing the application.—*Times.*

THE CIRCULAR TO THE PREFECTS.

The following is the text of the circular to the French Prefects :—

"Ministere de l'Interieur.—Sous-Secretariat d'Etat.

(*Dépêche très confidentielle.*)

"Envoyez-moi d'urgence un rapport sur la Presse dans votre département. L'heure est venue de reprendre de ce cote l'autorite et l'influence qu'une affectation de neutralite indifferente avait detruites.

"Dites-moi les journaux conservateurs on susceptibles de le devenir, quelle que soit d'ailleurs la nuance à laquelle ils appartiennent; *leur situation financiere, et le prix qu'ils pourraient attacher au concours bienveillant de l'Administration*; le nom de leurs redacteurs en chef, leurs opinions premieres, et leurs antecedens. Si vous pouvez causer avec eux, voyez s'ils accepteraient une correspondance, et dans quel sens ils la souhaiteraient. Nous allons organiser un Bulletin de nouvelles telegraphiques et autographiques, qui vous seront regulierement adressees, et dont vous mesurerez les communications au degre de confiance que les journaux vous inspireraient. Pour cela, vous ferez sagement de creer un service de la Presse dans votre cabinet, soustrait aux employes indigenes. Donnez-moi sur ces divers points votre sentiment. Je m'en rapporte a votre *tact*.

"Il n'est pas de question plus delicate et qui exige plus de prudence et d'habilete. Multipliez autour de vous vos relations et soyez tres accessible aux representans de la Presse."

GETTING ON IN SOCIETY.

My friend Candide has returned to London from a visit he has paid to the Lakes and to Devonshire. He is enchanted with the English country, but I find he does not at all appreciate the charms of our town society. "Mais, mon cher," he said to me the other evening at a ball for which I had begged a card for him, "one has not at all the air of amusing oneself here." "Amuse oneself!" I exclaimed, "why, of course not. We don't come to these places for that—at any rate not after we are fifteen. You see we are all engaged in a desperate struggle to get on in society, and we all hate each other because we are all either treading on somebody else's heels, or having our own trodden upon in the race. Look at all those sad melancholy faces, and you will understand that it requires all one's strength and dexterity to avoid going under." "But what is getting on it society?" "It is the fashionable profession; it consists in going to one ball in order that you may get asked to another." "Et puis?" "Et puis! that you may look down with disdain on those who have not been asked." "But that must be very boring." "It is, and very laborious—so much so that we have no time left to amuse ourselves."

—*Vanity Fair.* RUFFLER.

A QUESTION OF LIEN.

An interesting case bearing on the right of lien in transactions between a merchant and a broker was the other day decided in the Court of Bankruptcy. The question arose upon an application by the trustee under the liquidation of the firm of Messrs. Chalmers and Buckle, tobacco brokers, for an order directing Messrs. J. K. Gilliat and Co.'s tobacco merchants, to deliver up to the debtors certain tobacco purchased by them. It appeared that in September last the debtors had purchased from Messrs. Gilliat and Co. ten hogsheads of tobacco under a written contract to pay immediately on a certain date, and under certain conditions therein specified. Two of the ten hogsheads were delivered to the debtors in October, and the remaining eight were in the custody of Messrs. Gilliat on the tenth of November, when the price of the whole was paid. On the 18th of November the debtors applied for delivery of the remaining hogsheads, which was refused on the ground that Messrs. Gilliat required to be paid for other goods bought by the debtors on credit, and the price of which still remained unpaid. On the 23rd of November the trustees filed a petition for liquidation, under which a trustee was appointed. The question was whether, according to the course of dealing between the parties and the customs in the tobacco trade, Messrs. Gilliat were entitled to claim a general lien upon goods in their hands which had been paid for in order to obtain payment of a balance due from the purchasers. On behalf of Messrs. Gilliat, it was alleged that the course of dealing had been to allow Messrs. Chalmers to have any delivery orders for any particular hogsheads which they had contracted to purchase, without regard to the question whether those particular hogsheads had been paid for, or not, on the understanding that they were not allowed credit beyond a safe and reasonable sum, and that the hogsheads still in the hands of Messrs. Gilliat should remain as security for the balance for the time being due. They also set up "a custom of the trade," by which merchants were entitled to hold tobacco which had been paid for as security for outstanding balances. The debtors, on the other hand, denied both the understanding and the custom above referred to, and in the result the Registrar held that neither had been sufficiently established, and made an order for the surrend r of the goods to the trustee.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

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